



VOL. 3 CALGARY, JUNE 5th, 1919 One Dollar per year No. 12

### THE PRAIRIE

The City? Oh, yes, the City  
Is a good enough place for a while,  
It fawns on the clever and witty,  
And welcomes the rich with a smile;  
It lavishes money as water,  
It boasts of its palace and hall,  
But the City is only the daughter—  
The Prairie is mother of all!

The City is all artificial,  
Its life is a fashion-made fraud,  
Its wisdom, though learned and judicial,  
Is far from the wisdom of God;  
Its hope is the hope of ambition,  
Its lust is the lust to acquire,  
And the larger it grows, its condition  
Sinks lower in pestilent mire.

The City is craped and congested,  
The haunt and the covert of crime;  
The Prairie is broad, unmolested,  
It points to the high and sublime;  
Where only the sky is above you,  
And only the distance in view,  
With no one to jostle or shove you—  
Its there a man learns to be true!

Where the breeze whispers over the willows,  
Or sighs in the dew-laden grass,  
And the rain-clouds, like big, stormy billows,  
Besprinkle the land as they pass;  
With the smudge-fire alight in the distance,  
The wild duck alert on the stream,  
Where life is a psalm of existence,  
And opulence only a dream.

Where wide as the plan of creation  
The Prairies stretch ever away,  
And beckon a broad invitation  
To fly to their bosom, and stay;  
The prairie-fire smell in the gloaming—  
The water-wet wind in the spring—  
An empire untrod for the roaming—  
Ah, this is a life for a king!

When peaceful and pure as a river  
They lie in the light of the moon,  
You know that the Infinite Giver  
Is stringing your spirit a-tune;  
That life is not in the telling,  
That death does not whisper adieu,  
And deep in your bosom up-wellings,  
You know that the Promise is true!

—R. J. C. Stead.

### THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

It was the farmers, who, led by George Washington and because of their love of liberty and justice did make possible a great republic and gave to the world a written constitution which has inspired and blessed mankind.—The Non-Partisan Leader.

\* \* \*

### FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Shall you stay out of politics, when by and through politics the distribution of power and the balance of power between all classes is held and regulated? We must nurture, train, and send forth men from our ranks who will have the ability and courage to hold true the balance between all.

—CHAS. S. BARRETT,

(President Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.)

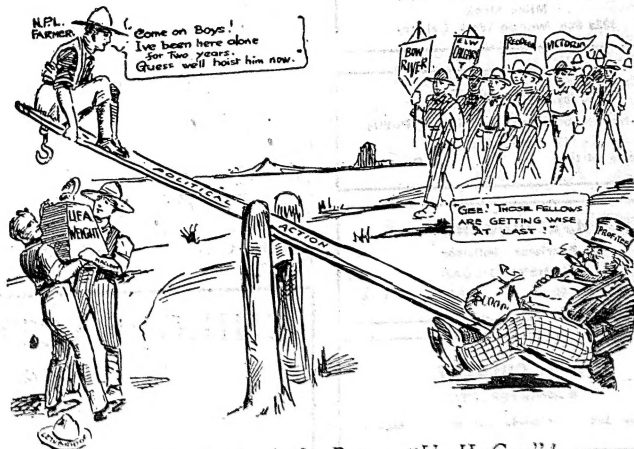
### DISCARDING THE OLD FOR THE NEW

The Non-Partisan spirit was strongly in evidence at the Macleod and Bow River Federal Riding Conventions and was proof that where our propaganda has been actively carried on and THE NON-PARTISAN circulated that the farmers are strongly in favor of discarding the party system for a government founded on the fundamental principles of democracy.

Though many are still inclined "to quibble" over the name, the reception accorded to both the paper and the cause we have steadfastly advocated was gratifying. We have succeeded in lighting a fire in Canada for "cleaner politics" that can never be put out. These conventions are but the first blaze in the process of consuming the old outworn institutions.

"Read the Convention Reports."

### AT LAST!



Now Boys! From the Bottom "Up He Goes"!

**Bring Your Wife and Family to Exhibition**

a holiday pays everybody. It will give you an opportunity to get your Jewelry and Watches repaired, and get your Silverware.

Come in Anyway

H. R. CHAUNCEY, LIMITED, JEWELERS

116 8th Avenue, E., Calgary

## BUSINESS CARDS

**H. F. STOW**

Barriester, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.

382 Leeson-Lineham Bldg Phone M1391

**E. F. RYAN**

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

404 Maclean Block Phone M1670  
Calgary, Alta.

**J. B. BARRON**

Barriester, Solicitor, Notary Public

129 8th Avenue East Phone M2777

**McLEAN, PATTERSON & BROAD**

Barristers and Solicitors

Offices: Maclean Block, cor. 8th Avenue and  
Centre Street, Calgary

**J. E. VARLEY**

BARRISTER, ETC.

203 Leeson-Lineham Building  
Phone M1873-M1748 Res. W 4592

**E. A. DUNBAR**

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary

9 Royal Bank Chambers,  
Elighth Avenue and Centre Street

Phones: Residence, W4207; Office, M3375

**JOHN J. PETRIE**

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary

Miles Block  
322a 8th Avenue West, Calgary

**S. H. ADAMS, B.A.**

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary Public

117 Elighth Ave., W.  
Phone M 1616 P.O. Drawer C

**H. L. O'ROURKE**

Barriester, Solicitor

MONEY TO LOAN

403 Maclean Block Phone M 4116

**O. E. CULBERT**

BARRISTER, ETC.

Room 330 Alberta Corner Calgary

**J. A. IRVINE**

FIRE, AUTO, ACCIDENT and HEALTH  
INSURANCE

201 Leeson-Lineham Block, Calgary

## How the Farmers Are Robbed

(Third Article)

By John Glambeck



In the two previous articles I have explained how the grain growers are being robbed wholesale by the elevators, millers, board of trade speculators, and that whole exploiting gang who stand between the producer and consumer. But say, some of the big exploiters, you depend upon grain growing, it is bad for the land; what you want to do is to go into mixed farming, raise eggs, butter, hogs and cattle.

A few years ago, when the farmers complained to the C.P.R. for not furnishing them cars in which to ship their wheat, they were told that they had no business to raise so much wheat, they should go into mixed farming. During the war, when wheat was so desperately needed, we did not hear much about the mixed farming stunt. But now again, we are getting bushels of advice from those who think it is their business to advise farmers.

Now, mixed farming is all right in districts where it can be carried on profitably, and in case we had a dependable system wherewith the mixed farmer could sell his products at a reasonable profit. But in the first place we have big districts, in Southern Alberta, where at least under present conditions, mixed farming is not a paying proposition. There are places where the grass is so short that it takes about ten acres to keep a cow, whole districts where in at least two years out of five neither oats, green feed nor hay can be depended on. For the past two years thousands of farmers have had to buy feed oats at about 85 cents per bushel, hay at from \$25 to \$35 per ton, and pig feed proportionately. It is safe to say that no farmer can depend on mixed farming under those conditions. But generally in those districts some wheat can be grown even in the driest years, if the land is properly summer tilled. Of course, most farmers, even in those districts, keep a few cows, pigs, chickens, etc. enough for their own use.

But we have districts in Central and Northern Alberta where mixed farming pays the best, and it is safe to say that the farmers depending upon the sale of hogs, butter and eggs are being robbed out of the fruits of their labor, the same as the wheat growers. Here again I shall call the reader's attention to the United States, where we have absolute facts covering the exploitation game, facts laid bare by Commissions appointed by the U.S. government, in response to demands

from the farmers. The government commission charges that the control of the butter and egg market has for years been centered in the arbitrary hands of a small clique of speculators who have decreed what the producers should get and what the consumers must pay.

The Elgin Board of Trade originated at a time when farmers brought their butter to town and when it was customary to hold auction sales of butter. In Chicago a similar body called the Butter and Egg Board exists. It has been proven that frequently the same individuals or firms have been members of both the Elgin and Chicago Boards. Long before 1910 the operations of those Boards were notorious. It was not until June 1910 that the Federal Government claiming that the evidence showed it to be a combination generally controlling the price of butter and eggs, filed a suit against the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, under the Sherman anti-trust act, in the U.S. Circuit Court at Chicago. The government charged that 24 individuals or firms controlled the supply of butter in Chicago, buying the butter at artificially depressed prices and selling it throughout the States at monopoly prices. These speculators, the government's petition declared, bought up the product of the creameries months in advance at prices fixed at one quarter or one half a cent above the Chicago or Elgin quotations. Then they conspired through the Chicago Butter and Egg Board and the Elgin Board of Trade to secure "market quotations" of from one to two cents below the actual market price at which they sold in Chicago. The difference between the one quarter or one half per cent. above quotations and the price at which they sold the butter represented the speculators profit.

On January 19th, 1912, E. L. McAdams, an independent Chicago butter dealer, filed an affidavit in the government's suit as follows: "The Chicago Butter and Egg Board robs both the farmer and the consumers. It has one hundred members. They represent 90 per cent. of the butter dealers in Chicago. And there is a committee of nine chosen from these members, who meet on fixed dates and set the prices on butter at whatever figure they wish. Usually, this figure is below the legitimate quotations of the market. Armed with their own quotations the Chicago Butter and Egg Board sallies forth into the dairy districts and buys the commodity at their price. Then when the members have the shipments safe in their hands they have another meeting, raise the quotations above the legitimate one, and sell to the wholesalers." As a result of these manipulations of Board members, the farmer, loses honest profits, the wholesaler is mulcted, the grocer is raided against by his customers—and the members of the butter and egg organizations reap the harvest.

Most of the butter that the Chicago

## CHIROPRACTIC ADJUSTMENTS

*remove the cause of disease*

Our office is equipped with a complete X-Ray Laboratory which enables us to handle the most obstinate and difficult cases with success.

*Write or call for Literature*

### ROSKE & MESSENGER, Chiropractors

C. E. MESSENGER (Successor)

304 LEESON & LINEHAM BLDG.

Free Consultation

Calgary

Phone M2916

Butter and Egg Board was quoting last year, 1918, at 40 and 41 cents a pound was bought from the farmer at around 36 cents a pound. The latter price was below the actual selling price at the time. The wholesaler sells it to the grocer for either 43 or 44 cents. The grocer adds 7 or 8 cents to the pound, and when the housewife comes in to buy it she pays something like 50 or 52 cents, and the farmer sold it for 36 cents. That's the butter game.

And how about the egg game? On April 26th, 1917, at the time the government investigation was taking place the Chicago Tribune told a story of an invisible Egg clique and its dealings in "paper eggs"—eggs that did not exist. These dealers speak of their place of business as the "curb." Each morning a session is held in a grill, dining room or hotel parlor, it is said, in which twenty or thirty egg dealers are said to take part. Maybe a couple of cars of eggs are bought and sold. The quotations on these are flashed out over the country and the prices fix the market for eggs for that day for the entire nation. At times prices have been forced to exorbitant figures. Many cars of eggs have gone through fifteen or sixteen different middlemen's hands, each taking a profit. "There is a consensus of opinion that four thousand carloads of eggs that never existed were traded in by members of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, and each time the eggs were traded in the price was elevated from one-half to one cent a dozen. In that way a market that should be, if based on legitimate supply and demand, somewhere around 22 cents a dozen as in 1916, has been around 34 to 35 cents.

During the war butter and eggs have brought a fair price to the Canadian farmer. But how was it before and how will it be after? In the small towns where the farmers brought their butter and eggs the storekeepers had no system whatever to dispose of it. Both butter and eggs were usually piled up in the rear of the store or down in the cellar, filled with vegetables, until you could smell it from the outside. The storekeepers complained that when they shipped this stuff that they had to take from the farmers in order to keep their trade, to the big cities such as Calgary, they would get less for it than they paid the farmers, which was only a few cents. I don't know whether any efforts have been made, or will be made hereafter to put the butter and egg business on a more practical basis.

But the chances are that speculators will get hold of this business same as in the States and exploit both the farmer and consumer. Over in the little country of Denmark they do things differently along the butter and egg line. When I left there, in the eighties, things were a good deal like what they are in Canada to-day, but since then the farmers got wise. They are now running the business on co-operative lines, and if there be any money in the business it goes into the hands of the farmers and not to the middle-man and food gamblers. All butter is made in co-operative creameries, and sold in co-operative stores, or exported through co-operative associations. Eggs are sold by weight and every farmer must stamp his own eggs. The consumer buys butter and

eggs at a reasonable price and knows that he is getting good goods. The farmers' produce is freighted over government-owned railroads and the government is controlled by the farmers and workmen. It would do some of our Canadian farmers a whole heap of good to take a trip to Denmark and see how the Danish farmers do things. The Danish farmer does not live in a miserable old little tar-paper covered shack, on the open prairie, he lives in modern up-to-date buildings, surrounded usually by beautiful groves, his buildings are lit by electricity from the community-owned plant. He drives to town on a macadamised road, and he sends his children to High School. And still Denmark is a poor country compared with Canada. The Canadian farmer with his quarter, half or whole section of virgin soil, the best land in the whole world, would roll in wealth and luxury if he could get rid of the exploiting gang now on his back. I don't blame the exploiters much, it is human nature, and as long as the Canadian farmer is meek, satisfied to be robbed, soak it to him. The time has come to wake up and the awakening must be along the whole line. The man who would be free himself must strike the blow.

—JOHN GLAMBECK

#### THE BOLSHEVIKI MENACE

There are many varied opinions as to what the "Bolsheviki" really are. In Russia the Bolshevik is a political organization of the workers who have seized the government and industry through revolution, and have since deprived all those who do not work of votes and property income. The revolution has been accompanied by many excesses, probably by fully as many as the French Revolution.

In Canada and the States it appears to be the style to call anyone holding opinions opposed to your own Bolshevik. The term has been applied to leaders of various organizations, even though these same organizations do not believe in overturning the existing social, political and economic order by violence but by constitutional means through the ballot.

A writer in a popular magazine tells of an American captain in France who addressed his men on the Bolshevik menace, saying: "These Bolsheviks are dangerous. If anyone of you sees one of them I want you to grab him and bring him to me right away."

A couple of days later one of his privates (who hailed from the lumber camps and had I.W.W. tendencies), visited him with something tightly clutched in his hand. "I've got one of 'em, sir," he said. "One of what?" asked the captain. "One of them Bolshevik," returned the soldier, opening his hand and showing a small red insect. "As soon as I seen it, I knew it wasn't a cootie or a bedbug, and so I brought it to you."

Sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat brought \$75,000, or \$5,000 more than the previous price.

## QUALITY FIRST RESTAURANT

## CLUB CAFE

111 8th AVENUE WEST  
CALGARY

## ST. REGIS HOTEL

CALGARY

The newest and best furnished popular priced hotel in the city

### CHAZIN PHOTO STUDIO

Portraiture, Enlarging, Developing, Printing  
Moderate prices. Studio open evenings.  
117A Eighth Ave. W Phone: M 3923

## Oxy-Acetylene Welding

We are equipped to weld cracked cylinders, cylinder heads, crank cases, gears, pulleys and general farm and shop machinery. We rebore cylinders and fit with new oversize pistons.

Work Guaranteed

**Hector Welding & Machine Shop,**  
601 4TH ST. E.  
CALGARY, ALTA.

## Currie Gopher Killer

The destroyer that gets nothing but gophers—no danger to stock, fowls, or your family. Sure and economical. Not explosive.

### Not Poison

Manufactured Exclusively by  
**Great West Fireworks Co.**  
BRANDON MAN.

PHONE M7662

224 7TH AVENUE, EAST

## PRECISION MACHINE CO.

MGR. C. K. VERNON

CALGARY'S NEW MACHINE SHOP

We are specializing in small accurate machine parts and have the best equipment for this class of work in the province. Call and see us when in town.



## THE GENERAL STRIKE

The general strike which a few short months since would have been thought even by labor leaders to be impossible in Canada is now actually becoming a reality. The solidarity necessary for a strike of such a character only develops when the necessity arises. It could not have been built up on an abstract argument—but the actual necessity produces it speedily.

The original cause of the strike developed in Winnipeg. The metal trades federated and appointed its council to bargain with the employers regarding wages, conditions of labor, etc. This right of collective bargaining has long been recognized. Not only has it been the method of trades unions in the past, but it has also been in operation in the railroad industry. The present demand of the workers is for the extension of the principle of collective bargaining now in practice in separate unions to that of a council of federated unions in any given industry.

The employers in the metal trade promptly refused to recognize the right of the metal trades council to bargain in the interests of the metal trades workers. Being met with the refusal of the masters to grant a principle vital to the labor movement the metal workers went out on strike.

The principle involved—that of collective bargaining—is of such fundamental significance to all organized labor that its defeat in the case of the metal workers could not be permitted. Consequently the strike spread throughout the whole city, and then into other towns and cities, and has covered Western Canada to the Coast. The solidarity springing from a recognized common interest is tying the Western labor movement into an inseparable bond.

As to the future of the strike as to how it may develop is difficult to predict. One thing is certain and that is with solidarity the workers cannot lose.

The government for some time adopted the method of watchful waiting. Then suddenly Mr. Borden and other officials began to issue threats and autocratic orders detrimental to the workers. Official orders have emanated recently from Ottawa to the effect that the Postal workers who went on strike are discharged forever. This stupid move on the part of the government has complicated the situation by thus virtually denying organized labor the right to use the strike weapon. It is certain the consequences were not realized when that order was issued. From the strikers' view-point it was the best thing that could have happened. Trades unions which had remained neutral up to the time of the government decision regarding the postal workers immediately called for a strike vote. So that "Borden's Blunders" helped more than anything else to solidify the forces of labor.

Whatever may be the outcome of the immediate situation it cannot be denied that the solidarity developed in the present strike will live in the future, and that next time it will be used more effectively and when greater issues even than collective bargaining will be at stake. Labor will never be satisfied, the present unrest, I trust, never rested until a new social order has been born. It is brutally inhuman to continue an industrial system in which people must sell their labor to an exploiter for the right to live. Before the selling of labor power is abolished it may require a greater strike than the present one, but the educational value of this strike will not be lost on the future of the labor movement.

## ORGANIZATION IS POWER

Now, as ever, the basis for working-class unity is not sentiment but "bread and butter." The necessary pursuit of food, clothing and shelter has been the prime motive force in the evolution of the human animal from the simple jungle of Civilization. The war of our ancestors with other beasts has given place to the more cruel and implacable war between humans separated into economic classes.

At bottom the motive is still the same; each element in the struggle is in search of "food, clothing and shelter." To-day, the working class, through its associated labor power, acting upon natural resources and with highly developed machinery, produces all of these simple necessities of existence, as well as all the complex accessories that go to make up civilized society. But the capitalist, through control of land and machinery, as well as control of the associated labor power of the working class, is enabled to appropriate the lion's share of the worker's product, leaving the latter enough only for dire necessities while his job lasts, and misery and starvation when the job slips from his grasp for a moment. The great, underlying problem of the labor movement, then is to transfer control of wealth-production from the parasite masters to the actual producers—the working class. That is what the One Big Union proposes to do.

That this proposition is revolutionary, going to the very root of the matter, is apparent from the attitude of the capitalist himself. It is the instrument for the concrete expression of working class solidarity, without which the emancipation of Labor is an idle dream. The masters fully understand this.

Organization is power. So clearly and thoroughly does the master understand this that he bends every energy and makes use of every resource at his command to keep the workers from becoming organized.

—Western Labor News.

\* \* \*

## "THUS AND SO" ARE MILLIONS MADE

Just an instance of how "free" some Canadians are—to hold up the rest. To go on down the whole roster would need volumes. Farmers are only too familiar with the fact that the dairy end of our business has been the least profitable of our activities during the war. Last fall, when all dairy conditions were extremely adverse, the whole make of creamery butter on Canada was commandeered at a price which absolutely prevented the usual fall advance in the price of cream, and for the first time in Western Canada to my knowledge, the price of cream was actually reduced in Saskatchewan in November. Now here comes the point I want to make:—The big cold storage interests in Montreal, etc., had in storage twenty million pounds of butter at the same period, but no hands were laid on this "odd lot" until after the price had been allowed to rise to 50c, a clear advantage of 5c over the controlled price allowed to our creamery men. Thus and so are the millions piled up.

Whatever means may be devised for putting the forces of special privilege in Canada in their proper place in the body politic, I for one would esteem it only a duty to join forces with whatever party who would with singleness of purpose work together for the "common good."

—JACKSON NEWSHAM,

In the Innisfail Province.

## Many Modern Styles

In White Shoes, Patent and Kid Pumps and Oxfords

Our prices as usual are from

**\$1.00 to \$2.00 Per Pair**

less than any of our competitors.

## Yale Shoe Store

1005 1st St. W.

Calgary, Alta

Andrew Irvine, Proprietor

## THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR SUMMER SUIT

Newest Designs in Tweeds and Worsteds at lowest price

**W BALLINGALL**

1009 FIRST ST. W.

(Between 10th and 11th Avenue) Calgary

"Out of the High Rent District."

## the modern gas tractor

is a book which tells all about the care, operation and repair of farm tractors and is the best book about them. Dyke's automobile encyclopedia is a big book all about automobiles and is the most complete book published on this subject. It is used in all the schools and was also used by the government when they were teaching men to run trucks and aeroplanes. It costs \$4.50. We can tell you about any book you want.

## Wilson's Bookstore

111 8th Avenue. W. Calgary



"Politics is the business of the people"

# The Alberta Non Partisan

For the Creation of Independent and Progressive Thought and Action

PUBLISHED ON ALTERNATE THURSDAYS  
Wm. Irvine, Editor J. H. Ford, Business Mgr.  
410-411 Leeson and Lineham Block Phone M1301  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

*There is no wealth but life. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings.*—Ruskin.

## WHERE THE N.P.L. STANDS

The N.P.L., we believe, was never nearer the accomplishment of its purpose than at this moment. If the U.F.A. is sincere, and there is no evidence to the contrary, it has placed its machinery and influence behind the principles of the League. In doing so there was left no reason for the continuation of the League organization. The whole thing simmered down to this—Shall we adopt the League organization to accomplish our political ends, or shall we use the U.F.A.? In answering such a question the balance was heavily in favor of the mother organization, because to build up an organization under the banner of the League equal to that of the U.F.A. would require an enormous amount of money which could better be spent in education providing that the already existing locals are used as the collective units of the new movement.

The League was organized to do that which the United Farmers are now undertaking to do through their unions. Had the local U.F.A.s taken such steps three years previous there never would have been a League. The great work of the Non-Partisans will stand unchallenged in the future history of the province. It proved to the farmers that the political field was ripe; it demonstrated the profitability of reaping; it helped largely to create that political conviction through its educational propaganda which led to action on the part of the U.F.A.

The League never intended to build up an organization for its own sake. The principles underlying the movement are the paramount consideration. Hence we join forces with the U.F.A. in the best interests of what has been established as a common aim.

At the Macleod convention the findings of the joint committee composed of representatives from both executives, were unanimously agreed

upon. The executive of the League met at the close of the Macleod convention and decided that if similar action was taken at other conventions the League had won its greatest victory through enlisting on its side the forces of the U.F.A. and that there would be no further need of a separate existence. If, however, the recommendations of the joint committee should be ignored at other conventions as they were in Lethbridge, there may be a necessity for the reconsideration of the whole issue.

If the following general principles are sincerely aimed at by the U.F.A. the League will be satisfied to lose its identity in the common struggle:

(1) We want to see democracy organized to that point where it will accept the responsibilities of self-determination in all matters of political interest.

(2) We want to see all power to finance the political enterprise, to select representatives, and to conduct educational campaigns, in the hands of organized democracy.

(3) We want the ultimate aim of the movement to be clearly set forth as the establishment both in the Province and in the Federal Parliament of a business administration instead of a party system.

Every convention should make itself clear on these points. They are too important to brook delay. There must be no misunderstanding regarding them.

## INDUSTRIAL ACTION AND ITS METHODS

Industrial action is commonly understood to mean action taken by people organized on an industrial basis. It tends more and more to completely disregard the government as constituted, and aims at substituting industrial government for parliamentary government. It presupposes that the things to be governed are not people but industries, as industries through our parliament really govern the people to-day, and seeks to govern industry by the people who spend their lives in industry.

The method adopted to secure the end is called direct action and may take the form of a general strike, such as is now growing in Canada, or it may take the form of passive resistance, or sabotage. Whichever of these or other methods may seem to lead to control by the workers will be adopted. If the general strike should be selected as the method then when industry has been paralysed and capitalism proved to be unable to function further, the workers will assume control through their industrial soviets, or councils.

Russia is the only outstanding example of an emancipated working class that the world knows anything about, and she adopted the industrial method. The old system collapsed under "direct action," and the new is being built on the basis of industrial soviets.

This method has much to commend itself to the modern worker, and is worthy of serious consideration in view of present conditions.

## POLITICAL ACTION

Political action is action taken by people of all classes who can subscribe to certain common principles. This is commonly understood to be the constitutional way of bringing about reforms. It seeks to obtain control of the properly constituted legislative body, and then to legally or constitutionally enact the type of society desired.

In political action the ballot is the only weapon, and when people, in general, have been educated to that point where they use the ballot as a means of securing their ends, no serious upheaval could take place. Under industrial action, however, it might be possible for an industrial section to impose by means of force a dictatorship upon all the other industrial sections.

The political or constitutional method has been pretty well discredited, and it is only fair to say that a large percentage of the working class has lost all faith in it. The industrial method is at least directly effective, and, therefore, attractive, but it may not be quite successful in the secondary stages.

## THE FARMERS' POSITION

The industrial workers known as farmers are in a peculiar position. Should they limit their activities to the industrial field, they have no effective weapon. Other workers such as builders, railway men or miners can strike. That is their weapon, and they do not hesitate to use it. But so far the farmer has never been able to strike, and in view of the circumstances, both from the world point of view, and from the immediate conditions, it would appear that there will not be any industrial weapon left for the farmers' defence.

This being so, the agrarian worker is left to seek redress through the ballot, or in other words political action is the only means by which the farmer can possibly act, until such time as an industrial weapon of defence may be developed.

This means then that the farmer must realize his position in a wider class than merely a farmers' class,

and seek to create that organization which will secure the election and control of the representatives in parliament.

\* \* \*

## POSITION NOT CLEAR

But the position of the U. F. A. is not clear. While it limits its appeal for membership to the industrial line, it claims to be taking political action. Obviously, however, it is U. F. A. action that is being taken, and if the U. F. A. had any industrial means of forcing the needs of its industry, it would be well to limit the membership to farmers. But inasmuch as this is not so, and that the vote of thousands of other people are necessary to make the U. F. A. action worth taking, the door should be open to all working people who agree with the political principles of the movement.

If industrial action is meant, the farmers are right in limiting their membership to farmers, and should at once devise some means of defending themselves in the industrial field, but if the organized farmers of Alberta wish to take political action they will have to make their appeal to the people. If the people in the towns, villages and cities can only vote for the farmers' candidate without having something to say regarding the political policy, and the selection of a candidate, it is not likely the farmers' party will be any more in demand than Tory or Grit.

This is our candid and honest opinion. If, however, the U. F. A. members can show how political action can be made effective by an industrial machine, we shall be glad to acknowledge our indebtedness.

\* \* \*

## NEED FOR CLEARER THOUGHT.

There is much need for clearer cut expression as to the difference, both in end and method between industrial and political action. We are not certain as to which will lead to the goal of emancipation, and democracy. Each view has its exponents and its philosophy, and it is likely that both will play a part.

But nothing can be gained by ignoring the issue. The U. F. A. will have to say whether it is taking industrial or political action. If it says that it is taking action in both ways, the onus of explaining how such is possible will be on the U. F. A.

From the very nature of the case no organization can at once take political and industrial action. In the latter case memberships would be limited to those engaged in the industry concerned, but in the former it must be extended to all people.

We admit that there are grave doubts about the political road being the way out, just as there are doubts of the industrial movement of modern times leading to the goal of the workers. But an organization should either take one way or the other and not refuse to recognize the difference.

\* \* \*

## WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT

The great strike is gradually spreading. The workers have not been stampeded in any way but slowly and surely union after union are coming to see that the cause of the strike involves the future of the labor movement in Canada, and forthwith lay down their tools. Should the strike continue for another two weeks there will scarcely be an organized group of workers from Winnipeg to Vancouver at work.

The feeling is growing more intense every hour that passes; pretty soon the workers will feel the pinch of hunger and may be forced to drastic measures; business on the other hand will be completely tied up, and employers will take the slightest offence as justification for introducing martial law. The situation is most serious. Anything may happen in Canada during the next two weeks.

Meanwhile Canada has no government. Never perhaps in all the history of this country has such stupidity and impotence been entrusted with power. There is no one in the legislative assembly who seems to have the slightest idea of what to do; a void of vision, afraid, without a constructive policy, and slave to the moneyed interests, the Union Government drifts to its doom.

Whatever may be the trials ahead one thing is certain, i.e., the coming of a new social order. Not only will the plutocratic government of this country be overthrown, but the economic system upon which our government is based must also go. This is the buoyant hope which sustains the workers during their long grim struggle.

\* \* \*

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

The Alberta Methodist Conference held recently in Calgary has been most encouraging. This unit of organized Christianity at least has awakened. Both at the General Conference and also at the Alberta Conference the Methodist Church has stepped out, taken the leadership and pointed the way to all other units of the Christian church to follow.

Just as in the days of Wesley the sect called Methodists came with a

soul-stirring message which brought a new and practical meaning to religion, so it may well be that in these days of uncertainty, of injustice and of turmoil, the Methodists will again strike the note of harmony that the world needs.

Standing for a Social Revolution, definitely espousing the cause of the weak and the dispossessed, the Methodist Church once more becomes worthy of her founder, and lays claim to the respect of men.

As Rev. Hugh Dobson declared while speaking to the resolution on the strike:—"This is no time for indecision and fear." The members of the Conference responded to his appeal, and it is good to think that after two thousand years that there is one branch of the Christian Church which has definitely committed itself to a social revolution, or—to the kingdom of God on earth.

## It Is a Pleasure



to wash in a lavatory which is splendidly appointed. And one of the chief factors in the appointments of any house is the plumbing. Our work is done to last and with the least possible amount of repair.

**Young Plumbing Co., Ltd.**

Plumbers and Tinsmiths  
615 1st STREET EAST

WHEN IN TOWN  
THE PLACE TO EAT

THE  
**WHITE  
LUNCH**  
LIMITED

128 8TH AVE. EAST  
108 8TH AVE. WEST  
(Opposite C.P.R. Depot).

## The Macleod Convention

By Jas. Weir, M.L.A.



The Macleod Convention held last week was the second Riding of the U.F.A. to carry out the mandate of last winter's convention to take political action as an organization. The results were the usual ones of every assembly of its kind—disappointing to some; satisfactory to others. That there was a fixed determination on the part of a large number of the delegates, the result of a vigorous propaganda looking to that end, to destroy the Non-Partisan League root and branch, the most casual observer could see and hardly any one will be bold enough to deny.

Two sets of men present have every right to be proud. The founders of the League, who two years ago had the courage to launch out on the uncharted sea of political action as a group of unpretentious farmers, and who having weathered the storm of organized opposition by the leaders in the U.F.A. last fall, saw their principles and their action endorsed by a delegation of one hundred and twenty, representing the whole membership of the constituency, ought to take a just pride in their humble efforts.

The members of the U.F.A. Executive who were members of the joint committee of the two organizations, and who after careful consideration and discussion found nothing to justify a division of effort, and who frankly and sincerely tendered their report in the face of possible opposition ought also to be proud of their work, and are entitled to the gratitude of the members of both bodies.

The Non-Partisan League executive members were always sincerely anxious that the work should be undertaken by the larger body, and desired only that their principles should be adopted and perpetuated. For two years they worked along, often under the most discouraging conditions and always believing that it was folly to plug away with a walking plow if one could command the use of a three bottom gang, with the power to run it. That the League did some good work with its walking plow outfit no honest person will deny and the answer to those who would annihilate the League is that a walking plow still has its uses in the best Western farm operations.

The League members at no time were active in urging the U.F.A. as a body to take political action for two reasons. The Constitution was against it; but the right of the individual was involved; but when the convention decided, there was not one outstanding member of the League but was willing to forego, the name or any other non-essential and get in line with the larger body for the good of all concerned.

The decision not to endorse THE NON-PARTISAN, a question left open by the joint committee was one with which I am in accord. The term "official organ" savors too much of the "Party organ" the "pocket organ," and the "kept press" of the old parties. I maintain that the "Guide" would be a better farmers' paper than it is if it were not the "official organ" of the several associations. Whenever it fails to meet our approval we feel a sort of right to give it a kick in the stomach, and whenever it feels disposed to become

arbitrary it may feel a justification to become so on account of its "official" status that it might not otherwise. Again, editorial comment is after all the opinion of one man, and representing as he does "officially" a score of thousands of members, any view expressed in the paper naturally and reasonably implies the views of the whole membership.

A paper has two leading functions; one to mold the opinion of its readers along advanced lines, to lead in the right direction; and the other to reflect the opinions of its readers. The paper that performs these two duties well will be read, and will be influential, and will be beneficial, and if it does not no "official" recognition will extend its existence a single day.

The decision to confine the membership of the political league to members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. is one that has caused much unfavorable comment outside the organization and the wisdom or unwisdom of which time alone can establish.

My own opinion is that the door will have to be widened. Of course, if the president is right in his contention which received some applause from the delegates that their primary object is not to win elections the decision is fairly sound.

What then is the object of steering the U.F.A. onto the dangerous shoals that Mr. Wood himself up till a few weeks before the annual convention saw looming ahead of the ship if political action were attempted? They brave all the dangers pointed out by S. S. Dunham, now, by the way, Vice-President in the Lethbridge Constituency, if the winning of elections by farmer representatives is not the primary object to be attained.

The U.F.A. has been taking political action in every other way, ever since I belonged to it. Were not the Canadian Council of Agriculture platforms, submitted to government year after year political action of a kind, did not the Executive, the legislative committee of the U.F.A. session after session take up the resolutions of the conventions with the Cabinet at Edmonton and urge that they be put upon the statute books of the province and many of them were.

The fact is that the governments at both Ottawa and Edmonton always felt secure so long as the U.F.A. confined its political action to "Whereas and Resolving," and the membership was controlled by one or two leaders. But when the Non-Partisan League began to make its primary object the election of farmer representatives the high-brows got panicky. If the object of the new Farmers' Political League is not to take political action through the ballot box, then is the whole thing a delusion or a snare, or both.

Assuming then that the primary object is to get action through its own representatives it appears to me that the limiting of membership to U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members is a mistake. I am quite aware that some safeguard for control should be established but I have in mind the numbers of people, more especially in the small centres, who do not desire to pose as farmers, who feel diffident about seeking membership in the U.F.A. or any other political organization, but who are as opposed to party government as we are. Would it be better to seek their support on election day, to say to them: "We ask your vote for our candidate and our policy," rather than to say to them on policy: "We are taking political action on lines that we think ought to appeal to you, come in and help us place it before the public for its support."

It must not be forgotten that at election time all parties will be making their appeals and in the confusion we will lose many who might be able supporters and willing workers. Besides, the narrow attitude taken challenges all the opposition we may expect and will line up against us, largely the members of every other calling in the community but our own.

In the Macleod Constituency itself in 1917 the country vote was not overwhelmingly in favor of the union candidate but the towns of High River, Nanton, Macleod and Pincher Creek, rolled up the winning majorities. In fact, if I am not mistaken, the same condition applied largely throughout the province.

The U.F.A. by itself is not strong enough to win more than two or three federal seats in the province and so I said before not to hang the latch-string outside the door is in my opinion not good politics. Already as a result of the action taken at Macleod there is talk of the formation of an independent political party in the province which would create a situation tending toward the undoing of all the splendid work accomplished by the convention of last week, and which might come dangerously near splitting up the farmers' political organization itself.

It is true the U.F.A. door is very wide. The Constitution says, any one may become a member who is directly interested in farming. The word "directly" is not defined and so in a broad sense anyone may become a member, theoretically for every one that eats bread or meat or wears clothes is "directly" interested in farming, but this is clearly not the interpretation put upon it by many of the locals, for we know of several good citizens who have been refused membership. But even were the widest interpretation put upon it the fact remains that the element of compulsion to take membership exists and will repel many a good supporter.

That the action taken at Macleod was industrial action is quite clear. That a farmers' soviet, (while the use of the word would likely have been resented) was formed no one can deny. The president's advocacy of organization by group was adopted, and this is sovietism pure and simple, but that need scare nobody, for the system was already in existence in the province and established by the Provincial Liberal Party when Mr. Sifton permitted the soldier members to be elected without complying with the Election Act, and provided for the election of two soldier members from overseas. Many of us think that it will be better when representation is based on economic, or avocational lines instead of geographical.

In conclusion I cannot forbear from referring to the statement of my friend Henderson, who abhors THE NON-PARTISAN and all its works, that he didn't like the word "League." Why, bless his old soul, the word "League" is one of the best in the English language. The Scottish Covenanters 200 years ago established the Solemn League and Covenant and preserved the liberties of their race. The outstanding men of the world have been for many weeks in solemn convale trying to establish a "League of Nations."

Poor Woodrow Wilson after displaying for four years a statesmanship that has commanded the admiration of the world, has committed the grievous and fatal error of adopting a word that Bob Henderson doesn't like. Alas, for civilization,—and world peace!

—JAMES WEIR.



# U.F.A. Political Conventions

## MACLEOD FEDERAL RIDING SUMMARISED REPORT

With the wall of the Macleod Town Hall adorned with banners of "United Farmers of Alberta" and the motto "Equal Rights to All, Special Privilege to None," the U.F.A. and Non Partisan League members of the Macleod Federal Riding settled the question of farmers entering politics which was agitating so many minds six months ago, and decided to unite forces to face the common enemy in the political fights of the future. The spirit of the convention was a cheerful sign of the healthy awakening that has taken root in the minds of our rural people of the necessity of combining in independent political action for the "housecleaning" that must assuredly come in the near future in Canadian politics.

### Features of Convention

The features of the convention was the debate between President H. W. Wood and Wm. Irvine in respect to the interpretation of "political action" and "industrial action"; Mrs. McKinney's masterly summary of the discussion and her strong appeal for unity; the fact that five of the six clauses of the report of the joint committee appointed, to harmonize the two movements was adopted unanimously and which virtually means that the U.F.A. and N.P.L. is henceforth one movement in regard to political action. The first clause dealing with the substitution of a business administration for party form of government was adopted as being the chief aim of the new movement. Clause five which advocated "The Non Partisan" being made the organ of the movement was not approved and the convention on the second day also declined the offer to appoint a representative to act in an advisory capacity regarding its future policy.

### Morning Session

The convention opened Tuesday morning, May 28th at 11 o'clock, 120 accredited delegates from the various locals and a number of visitors were present. The morning session was short, the business of selecting a chairman, and appointing credential, resolution, and order of business committees occupied the time. Herbert Greenfield, of Westlock, near Edmonton, a member of the Central Executive of the U.F.A. was elected chairman, and it was agreed that President H.W. Wood should address the convention at the opening of the afternoon session, and that Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A. and Wm. Irvine be also given the privilege of the platform to present the ideas of the Non Partisan League on political action.

### Afternoon Session

The convention re-assembled at 2 p.m., and the whole afternoon was taken up in discussing the relations of the U.F.A. and Non Partisan League. The discussion was splendid from a propaganda point of view, being enlightening and keen throughout, and was followed with tense interest by those present. Both Mr. Irvine and Mrs. McKinney was careful to emphasize the advisability of getting together and prevent, if possible, the development of two factions for a political purpose instead of one strong agrarian movement. Believing the subject matter of the speeches will be of great interest to our readers and of great help to U.F.A. members in the conventions to come we give a short summary. Mr. Woods gave the tone to the discussion by maintaining throughout his speech that the U.F.A. was a class organization and that political action by farmers must be taken as a class.

### Mr. Wood's Viewpoint

Pres. Wood: We are standing to-day on a kind of no man's land between the past which is a closed book and the future that is just beginning. In the development of the future we are going to need all the strength, all the courage, all the fearlessness, which have been developed in the farmer to hold the progress made by future development in civilization in the steady way. The farmers are not qualified to meet this responsibility. I believe that the organized farmers of Alberta are determined to-day as they have never been before to do the best they can and with all working together even if we can not make what we would call a complete success, we can make progress.

### Organize as a Class

In the first place we are organizing as a class, an economic class, as an industrial class. We are organizing democratically. You say that class organization is not democratic organization in a true sense. It is democratic organization in its fullest sense but I believe without any doubt in the world that economic class organization is the only organization that can be developed at this time for the reasons that in the past organization has been along class lines—manufacturers did not ask other classes to join them. No other organization was possible for the real basis of organization must have a class interest.

Our organization is a new development. The youngest class organization there is. Because organization is distasteful to most people, especially Anglo-Saxons, they didn't organize until they were forced by economic conditions.

### The Aim of Democracy

Two great forces that have acted and re-acted on each other have been the forces of competition and co-operation. They have been in operation from the very beginning to the progress of humanity.

The aim of democracy is to seize the institutions of civilization and make them serve humanity. Others say, why don't you go out and try and get other democrats into your organization—because it cannot be done. It would take away the basis of organization and destroy it. Democracy in its fullest sense must be developed. We have now in our political life no practical democracy. We must begin at the bottom and work up.

### Must Solve Political Problem

We had determined that the economic problem was our task and we tried to solve that first, but we also recognized more and more that the political problem must also be solved. Our minds have been poisoned by political partyism. We have tried to free ourselves of it for eight or ten years, and have now determined to take independent political action. We must build a democratic organization. We already have locals as units. They are not political units, but they are U.F.A. units, and it is U.F.A. political action that we are going to take.

If we have the organization to control our servants we can let the nominations take care of themselves. But keep your organization intact or you cannot do it. You can then co-operate with any other organization, but there can be no organic political unity except upon a class basis. The G.W.V.A. was a sentimental organization, while the U.F.A. was an industrial organization. There could not be entire unity in aims between the two.

### Mobilize Our Power

We farmers as a class have got to mobilize our power to offset the mobilized dollars of the manufacturers. The only thing sufficient is our vote. We must make our vote as efficient as possible in protecting our political interest. If we destroy our class mobilization we destroy completely our class efficiency to deal with the mobilized power of the manufacturing class. I believe class development must be observed. It would be possible to affiliate with other organizations but only organizations based on class lines can live.

### Mr. Irvine's Address

Mr. Irvine: I have just walked into this hall and have not heard what has transpired but I appreciate the privilege granted of addressing this assembly. I presume this convention is going to do what we as Non Partisans have been trying to do for the past two years. It may be well to outline the work done.

### The Challenge of the Future

We are to-day living in the midst of a revolution and are leaving behind us old institutions and old ways of doing things, and are now beginning to assume responsibility of building up new institutions. You all remember the truth of the old saying that you cannot pour new wine into old bottles. Perhaps I should not speak of wine in a dry province on such a dry and windy day as this. (Laughter). But I want to illustrate. We can't pour the new wine of democracy into the old dried skin bottles of partyism. The co-operative spirit also cannot be poured into a cut-throat competitive system. The only result, if we try it, will be we shall lose the wine. Through industrial or political action we must safeguard the spirit of democracy, of justice, of brotherhood, and of collectivity that is breaking through the old competitive spirit of yesterday.

### Believer in Constitutional Methods

To-day the whole political organization—the government—of every country is being challenged. The laboring mass have got tired of trying to get relief through political action. They are saying you can do as you wish, we will do the same. They purpose trying some other way and are beginning the One Big Union direct action method. That is industrial action.

There is a great deal to be said along that line of thought. I am not so sure that the parliaments of the world are going to be of very much service in the near future. I believe that we shall need a complete change in the form and spirit of the institutions that manage public affairs, or as we call them, governments.

I happen to believe in constitutional methods. I believe still, although you and I and all the rest of us have waited a long time in trying it, that still we have time to do something to bridge the chasm between yesterday and tomorrow by political action. The Non Partisan League believed that two years ago and started educating and organizing for it. The U.F.A. have now reached that point and the greatest responsibility is placed upon you at this time.

### Political or Industrial Action

But are you taking political action to-day? Judging from the tenor or the spirit of your resolution which constitutes the Magna Charta of this great agrarian movement, and looking over the last constitution drawn up, I have come to the conclusion that you are not taking political action at all, that you are taking industrial action. I think we must insist in our concept of political action the

undertaking by people of doing the business of all the people. In industrial action you are taking action particularly in the interests of your own particular class. If you are taking political action then you cannot close your doors to the small business man, the professional man. They are all indispensable to the farming interests of this or any other community and to say that you are going to exclude them from having a voice in this great new political action means that you are not taking political action—at least in a democratic way. If you are going to widen the doors of the U.F.A. to take everyone in who wants you are simply going out of business as an industrial organization. Up till very recently all your leaders practically were afraid of the political world. They may have been right for I believe your industrial organization should be kept inviolate. One organization cannot successfully do both.

#### Aim of the N.P.L.

The Non Partisan League is pretty well known to most of you. You know something of its early struggle, something of the little success it has accomplished, and the educational work it has done. The reason for its birth was that we believed the business of the politicians was to run the business of the people—the public business—in the interests of cliques. We set out to teach the people that they must dissociate themselves from parties and combine together if the evils of our public life were to be eliminated. We said that "Politics was the Business of the People," and that the walls that stand between classes must be cut away because in true democracy government must be made so free from class bias that it will be able to administer the affairs of the nation without any class bias whatever, seeking to give and interpret your own motto "Equal rights to All, Special Privileges to None,"—United Farmers of Alberta."

#### A New Political Institution

All the political machinery and institutions of modern times have been built in such manner that the voice of the people is scarcely heard, for the purpose of giving as little power as possible to the people. Now we are trying to build up a political institution to give the people as much power as they can possibly have. We must have that faith in democracy or quit it. To do this there are some things we must be careful about. It is our business to elect our own representatives, that we make our own platforms right in our own conventions, that we pay all the expenses of elections ourselves, and that when we have got sufficient control politically that a new form of government will be introduced that will be in keeping with the democratic spirit out of which it will naturally grow. Such a form of government must be instituted as will conduct the public business without any bias whatever, with no particular parties, but that every measure that will come before the executive body will be passed upon its merits, or vice versa, by a free body of representatives of the people. In the old party regime no man can go there unless he is a true slave of the party machine, or unless he has money enough to grease it once in a while. Brains and character have gone to the winds.

#### Make Your Own Programs

The power to make your own programs of legislation must also be conceded. You must be able to manage your own affairs. In the past you have been content to wait until some of the leaders told you what you wanted. You have a platform in your own U.F.A. movement drawn up

merely as a suggestion to the old parties that were in power. But would you adopt a program like that in a convention simply by moving and seconding it. Don't wait for the Canadian Council of Agriculture to make your platforms. You must make your own. Pass it, plank by plank. Above all discuss it in your locals and know what it means.

#### Build Up Your Own Press

There is no need to enlarge on the financing as I know you intend to do that. But the educational work must be financed as well as any other part. The daily press to-day are gradually forming the public opinion of this country and we are not just aware that they are doing it. They are doing it insidiously. You must therefore have your own press, a press not controlled by a clique but by representatives from every convention.

One of the difficulties of the past has been that good men start things and had men finish them. To control your educational institutions you must build up a press for yourselves and you must have control of that press.

#### Seeking Ground on Which to Unite

Mr. McGregor (Granum): On what grounds can we unite? Are the leaders willing to accept each other's principles?

#### Mr. Wood Not Favorable

Mr. Wood: The U.F.A. principles are practically all fundamental principles and as far as I can see are sound principles. The Non-Partisan principles are more in detail and as I understand them personally I cannot endorse them. Many of the things advocated, such as government ownership are a long ways off and when reached may not be the solution. It would be better to wait until we reach that and if then it appears to be the best principles, why then let us adopt them.

I want to correct Mr. Irvine who has put us in the position of handing down a platform developed from above. That platform began to develop right in our own locals and the best of the many ideas sent in was taken and was afterwards discussed and ratified at our conventions. I would want to have the principles of the Non-Partisan League discussed and if they have anything we want, let's take it.

I think this political stem that is growing out of the U.F.A. trunk must continue to be absolutely U.F.A. I cannot see why we as a class organization should not take political action in the best way we can to make our force felt in the political affairs of this country.

Here are three propositions I am going to lay down. Are we going to be one harmonious U.F.A. body acting together as one? Are we going to be two separate organizations? Or are we going to be

two factions in one organization? If we cannot be one harmoniously, let's be two movements and not two factions.

Mr. Irvine: I believe in the fundamental principles of the U.F.A. I presume these principles are pretty well understood because Mr. Wood did not deal with them, but I am not so sure that you all know what they mean. Now this is not a matter of fighting the U.F.A. It is a matter of trying to see straight. The parent stem is not the U.F.A., it is the collective intelligence of the people of this province. I still think the U.F.A. will have to be kept an industrial organization or it will cease to carry out its functions. I regard the weakness of the Canadian Council of Agriculture platform was that there was no provision made for getting it. I was simply pleading for the safeguarding at this initial stage against what may easily be an abuse in the future.

Mr. Strang (Clareholm): According to Mr. Irvine the only way to take political action is to open our doors to everyone, thereby becoming extinct as far as the U.F.A. is concerned. The question that is before the convention now is, whether the U.F.A. will absorb the N.P.L.

Mr. Wood: We are trying to build up our force politically from the bottom up. Can I incorporate the principles of the Non-Partisan League? As I understand them, No.

#### Program of the League

Mr. Weir: Let me read the objects of the N.P.L. from its constitution.

The objects of the League shall be:

1. To overcome partisanship by the election of a truly people's government and the establishment of a business administration instead of a party administration,

(a) By educating our people to a higher sense of citizenship.

(b) By organizing them to co-operate in political action.

(c) By leaving the program of legislation to be enacted, and the financing of all elections, in the hands of the constituents.

2. The securing of government ownership and control of all natural resources and fundamental industries feasible to government control.

(a) Transportation and Communication.

(b) Banks.

(c) Flour Mills, Packing Houses and Farm Machinery Manufacturing, and Insurance.

(d) Retaining of all lands now held by the Crown, and securing by the most equitable means those already alienated.

## It Isn't any Mystery to Us

We grew up with the magneto industry and the "innard's" of a magneto holds no mystery to us. We know magnetos from A to Z. Send your magneto to us when it needs repair. We are specialists.

### K. W. Magnetos

Official Service Station

Complete stock of repair parts and platinum points always on hand. We also specialize in Accurate, Webster and Kingston Magnetos. Quick service.

### DELTA ELECTRIC

Storage Batteries  
Electrical Auto Accessories

1416 First Street West

Phone M4550

Calgary, Alta.

(e) That this and other steps toward complete government ownership and control shall be taken as deemed advisable, step by step, until all means of wealth production and distribution be in the hands of the people.

I think these are almost identical with the objects of the U.F.A. Further, the N.P.L. is the first stem of the U.F.A. trunk. It was first organized by farsighted U.F.A. members because at that time the U.F.A. would not go into politics.

Mr. Wood: I don't understand Mr. Weir's analysis of the N.P.L. principles. The educational objects we believe in and can swallow that whole. "Business administration"—we don't want our governments run as some of our businesses are run to-day. "The securing of Government ownership," I do not approve. "The securing by the most equitable means of all lands alienated from the Crown," I take it that would mean every farm and every city lot.

Then further on, "Members of the League shall be all persons who can conscientiously subscribe to its principles." As I understand these principles I cannot subscribe to them. I have voted with the Liberal Party until the last election, but now I want to desert and become a member of the U.F.A. political party. The difference between the U.F.A. and Non-Partisan political movements is that our members must only come in through the U.F.A. door, but the N.P.L. would widen that door to all.

#### The Farmers' Platform

Mr. Weir: "All lands alienated from the Crown" does not mean your farm or my farm. Mr. Wood doesn't understand and cannot subscribe to Government ownership but what about Clause Nine of the Farmers' Platform published on November 28th last by the Canadian Council of Agriculture:

Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

Mr. Wood: I don't agree with that clause in the Farmers' Platform. There is enough in the Canadian Council of Agriculture platform to keep us working for a thousand years. I don't know how much these people want us to endorse.

#### Mr. Weir's Appeal

Mr. Weir: I understand the two executives met and that there was no difference on fundamental principles and a committee was appointed to harmonize the two movements. This committee met and reached an agreement which in no way bound this Convention. We are now drifting apart. Our president misinterprets the meaning of a business administration. For two years I sat on the

U.F.A. executive under Mr. Wood's presidency. We discussed many questions and disagreed very often, as you may anticipate, but when any question had been discussed sufficiently the vote was taken, the secretary recorded the majority ruling, the matter was declared passed or otherwise, and we passed to the next order of business. We passed measures which went through our conventions and which became the outstanding measures of the legislation of the province. That is how the government of this country could very well be carried on.

Mr. Irvine: We have done a great deal of beating about the bush but perhaps it is well that we have been frank. If the N.P.L. has got an idea the U.F.A. has not got and can adopt it, let's go along together. I have been on the joint committee and the points submitted have been discussed with all sincerity and frankness and earnestness. Certain findings will be submitted to you thinking that they would possibly be what we were trying to work out here.

#### A Business Administration

A business administration means this—under party administration men like Thos. Crerar were forced to vote for titles and against the tariff issue, which was one of the principles of his life. We believe in Mr. Crerar, a strong man, a man that represents the farmers, but in that machine government he was forced to either vote against his principles or wreck the government at a time when the government should not be wrecked. A business administration would have faced the issue, voted down the titles and the tariff, and the business of to-morrow would have been gone on without the government going back for election.

Let us find if at the very bottom of things we are not striving for the same things and go on to work together for the only democratic political movement that has ever been attempted in the Dominion of Canada.

#### Platforms Similar in Principle

Mr. McGregor, (Granum): It seems to me that the Non-Partisan platform is far higher and nobler than the U.F.A. but they are similar in principle. The only criticism I can make against the U.F.A. is that we are barring out other classes. Personally I would rather have a democratic banker than a ten-cent autocratic farmer.

Mr. G. Ferris, (Nanton): We have not yet decided whether the U.F.A. is to enter politics or not. I will not be a party to any ready-made platform. It should be a platform that we should adopt here ourselves. I believe that a motion to decide as to whether we shall enter politics or not would be in order, then we may decide what we shall do in regard to the Non-Partisans. There is an angle of this

question that I don't believe was ever brought up by any U.F.A. convention. The U.F.A. convention to-day is perhaps the greatest Parliament that we have in Alberta to-day, and if we are only to be a branch, and if we do the right thing the fellows at the head will take the credit for it and if we do the wrong thing they will not have anything to do with it.

#### Imaginary and Real Differences

Mrs. McKinney: The question as to whether the U.F.A. shall enter politics has assumed an aspect that is perhaps not surprising. I understand from Mr. Wood that there were just two outstanding exceptions to the principles of the Non-Partisan League. The points of difference are somewhat imaginary and in some respects they are real. Mr. Wood has stated that he did not understand the idea of a business administration rather than a party administration, and stated that he was not willing to subscribe to anything that would mean that our government would be run along the line of modern business. Obviously this is not the correct interpretation. Both Mr. Weir and Mr. Irvine have given good illustrations of what we mean by a business administration.

#### The Party System

The present party system was doubtless the best that could be given at the time when it was established in the Dominion, and while there has been very much to be said in its favor yet we claim that it has outlived its usefulness and the present method of dividing persons with identical interests into hostile camps politically is not in the best interests of the public good. Good men are forced to support measures of which they cannot approve or choose the alternative of overthrowing their party at a time when it would be disastrous to do so. We claim that an administration should be established that would permit legislation to be considered on its merits and if parties exist at all they should be overthrown only on a direct vote of want of confidence.

#### Involved with Patronage

Moreover, the party machine as it exists to-day is hopelessly involved with the patronage system, a thing that is a curse of our public life and that people everywhere claim must be abolished.

I believe that the U.F.A. membership will endorse that principle of the Non-Partisan League. We know it cannot take place in a year, but we can bring it to

## Woodley's Garage

### Cars for Rent

REPAIRS, PAINTING,  
STORAGE, GASOLINE,  
OIL, TIRES, AND  
ACCESSORIES

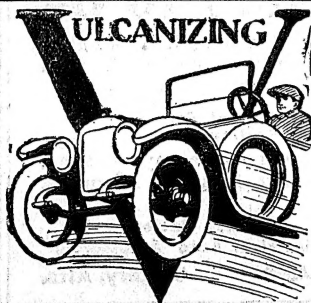
### "Excide Batteries"

BATTERIES REPAIRED

CARS WASHED

PHONE MAIN 2033  
126 5TH AVENUE W.

CALGARY, ALBERTA



## VULCANIZING WITH A BIG "V"

—is only a popular way of expressing the high-class work we do on repairing tubes and tires. Bring your injured "shoes" or tubes here and we will return them to you quickly, in as good condition as before you had the puncture or blow-out. Often-times they will be better than before. Prices reasonable.

### Black's Vulcanizing Works

708A SECOND STREET WEST  
PHONE M5311



pass, and we never bring anything to pass until we go after it and make a beginning. A little later I would like to ask the President to say just how these members whom we are expecting to elect in the U.F.A., would function. What would they do? What would they do different from what representatives of the N.P.L. were doing? My opinion is that they would do exactly the same.

#### N.P.L. Objects Are Democratic

Mr. Wood stated that the securing of government ownership was all there was to the N.P.L. Surely our objects as enunciated are democratic enough and safe enough, and if the program is to be the program called the Farmers' Platform, all right, but that is left to the constituents, to you, and whatever program you adopt goes.

If each riding adopts a different program obviously we will have to have some head to the concern. It will be absolutely necessary to have some co-ordination of interests bound together by general principles. There is safety in enunciating general principles rather than specific details.

#### Government Ownership

While there may not be agreement on this point—Government ownership—both Mr. Wood and Mr. Irvine stated that we were a long way from that and each one of them stated a truth that we agree with. Mr. Irvine said that we are not ready for government ownership until the people own the government. And Mr. Wood made a statement that perhaps when we got right up close to the solution of the problem we will be ready to change our mind and find that it cannot be worked out that way after all. And those of us who are subscribing to that platform are simply agreeing that this is the best thought of the majority of the advanced thinking people in our class to-day. When we got right up to it it is very probable that we all will have changed our minds, because we are doing that continually if we are wise people.

#### Taking a Barrier Down

Now, as to the inference that the Non-Partisan League is composed perhaps 95 per cent. of U.F.A. members and it must be that people would not enter through any other door. That is not the reason why. The N.P.L. started out with the clause that a man to be eligible must draw 65 per cent. of his income from farming. But experience showed those who were working that that was an unwise bar to put up and it was taken down.

It seems unfortunate that there should be two political organizations working among people who think alike just because of some fancied barrier between them and I don't believe we are going to have it.

There is one principle—shall we keep up the class barrier or shall we not. There is need for wisdom to-day.

#### Some More Progressive Than Others

As to the two factions, I don't like the word, but there it is, we are bound to have them in every organization. There are always the radicals, the progressives, and there are the people who are more conservative in ideas and ideals, sane and cautious. There will be difference of opinion, and why not. They would be dead if there were not. That is the only way we will ever get anywhere.

#### Evening Session

Resolution to form district association for Macleod Federal Riding. Carried unanimously.

Resolution that political action shall be taken in both federal and provincial constituencies: Carried.

#### Joint Committee Report

The chairman then presented the report of the joint committee appointed to harmonize the two movements.

"The committee appointed by the joint Executive meeting was held at the U.F.A. Central Office on May 14th, and a fine get-together spirit, which augurs well for future work prevailed throughout the meeting. Discussion was free and open, the emphasis being put upon the main objects for which the two organizations stand, rather than on the lesser details, which, the committee felt, could safely be left for future adjustment.

There were present at the meeting Messrs. Trego, Sloane and Greenfield of the U.F.A. executive, and Messrs. Irvine and Buckley of the N.P.L. executive. Mr. Greenfield presided. Messrs. Marshall and Wilford, two of the representatives of the N.P.L. on the joint committee, being detained as witnesses in a court case at Macleod, were unable to be present but President Buckley of the Non-Partisan League was present throughout the meeting.

A memorandum prepared by the executive of the N.P.L. was discussed very carefully and the committee came to a unanimous agreement on the following points:

It must, however, be clearly understood that the matters upon which the joint committee are agreed do not in any way whatever commit or bind the approaching U.F.A. constituency political conventions to the adoption of the committee's conclusions.

The conventions, in all matters, will be absolutely supreme and the conclusions of the committee are merely given out as an indication of the progress made.

#### The N.P.L. Memorandum

1. That the independent political organization is in itself proof of our objection

to the old party system of government, that the chief aim of this movement shall be to change our form of government from the party system to a business administration, a system based on the fundamental principles of democracy, by which ultimately, all schools of political thought will have due representation in the conduct of the government of the country.

2. That the committee recommends that each federal constituency convention of the U.F.A. make it clear that political action by the U.F.A. should not be confined entirely to federal politics, but action along similar lines be taken in all provincial constituencies.

3. That all finances involved in the farmers' political movement be met directly by the members, that proper account be kept of all funds and a statement issued annually.

4. That a separate department or subsidiary office be created under the U.F.A. auspices to function as the central office of the political organization. (The committee felt in agreeing to clause 4 that the political branch of the U.F.A. work should be kept entirely clear of the educational branch or U.F.A. proper, the same as the commercial branch is.)

5. That the Alberta Non-Partisan be used as the official organ of the farmers' political movement and that representatives be appointed as directors of the policy of the paper. (The committee have no recommendations to make on this clause for or against it.)

6. That in the interests of education, and also for the prevention of bureaucratic methods—so liable to grow up in any organization—any political program or platform decided upon and adopted by any constituency convention should be passed upon by such convention clause by clause and not as a whole.

#### Paper Not Accepted

There was some discussion regarding the fifth clause. Mr. Greenfield pointed out that while THE ALBERTA NON-PARTISAN was popular in the south part of the province, in the north it was hardly known. Mr. Weir said it would have been better if the U.F.A. had never appointed the "Guide" as its official organ, and moved that this clause be eliminated, as it was his opinion that each paper should stand on its own feet. Mr. Irvine declared that he did not personally believe in official organs, and said that he had opposed that on the floor of the League convention in February. THE NON-PARTISAN would go on just the same, doing the same work. He had no idea of opposing the official organ of the U.F.A., which had a distinctly different function.

Motion to eliminate clause 5 was carried.



SHOES

For the whole family for every purpose

Send to the Reliable Shoemakers for Our New

Illustrated Catalogue

of

Up-to-date Footwear

Calgary's Custom Shoe Factory

216a 8th Avenue East

CALGARY

#### SPECIAL OFFER

A reliable, solid leather Farm Shoe. Black Oil Grain or Tan Elk.

\$5.50

Postpaid



### Nomination of Candidate Deferred

On resuming Wednesday Morning the resolution that the nomination of candidate be deferred to a future date was carried. Mr. Fawcett spoke on the necessity of care in selecting candidate and of the danger of opening the U.F.A. organization to other classes.

### Discussion on Constitution Report

The report of the Constitution committee was presented by Mr. Lawe of Claresholm. Considerable discussion was caused by four clauses.

The name recommended by the committee was the "United Farmers' Political League." Mr. Wood objected that the U.F.A. was not recognized, and said that "United Farmers" meant an entirely different thing to the "United Farmers of Alberta."

Mr. Mansfield, (Pincher Creek): I don't like this idea of knocking the League down entirely. The League has accomplished a good deal, and started the political movement among the farmers, and the name as it stands should be accepted.

Mrs. McKinney: The name was merely the suggestion of the Macleod organization to the Provincial convention when it met.

One delegate disliked the word "league," while others liked it very much. The name "U.F.A. Political League" was finally adopted.

There was a lively debate between Mr. Wood and Mrs. McKinney and other speakers as to whether the declaration of principle in reference to changing the form of government from the party system to a business administration should be included in the Objects of the League. Mr. Wood suggested that this belonged rather in the platform than in the constitution. Mr. Weir pointed out that the convention had unanimously agreed the day before that this was their object, and that it could also be included in the platform, when the time came to make it.

Mrs. McKinney said that the first place one looked on picking up a constitution was for the objects of the organization, to find out the purpose of its existence, and naturally the committee had felt that in framing the objects they would have to give an answer to that question. Mr. Wood still insisted that the convention would put itself in a very much better position to deal with this point as a platform proposition. The clause, however, was adopted as brought in by the committee.

Mr. Marshall brought in an amendment to the clause on Membership, to the effect that the membership "shall consist of all persons who can subscribe to the fundamental principles of the movement."

The amendment was lost.

Several delegates objected to leaving the nomination of candidates open to others than farmers. Mr. Greenfield pointed out that where part of a riding was in a city it would be practically impossible to elect a farmer. One delegate thought that if the candidate were not a farmer the organization would be of no use at all, but another delegate showed that whoever secured the nomination must have the confidence of the convention, and the clause was carried as originally recommended.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA POLITICAL LEAGUE OF THE MACLEOD FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

### Section 1—Title.

This organization shall be called the United Farmers of Alberta Political League of the Macleod Constituency.

### Section 2—Objects.

The objects of this Association shall be: First—The active participation by its members in all questions affecting the Political welfare of the district.

Second—To change our form of government from the party system to a business administration, a system based on the fundamental principles of Democracy by which ultimately all schools of political thought will have due representation in the conduct of the Government of the country.

### Section 3—Membership.

The membership of the League shall consist of members of the various locals of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. in the District.

### Section 4—Membership Fee.

The membership fee of this Association shall be on the basis of Locals and every Local shall be liable to an assessment of an amount equal to 50 cents per member for the total number of members in the Local. Provided always that the Executive shall have power at all times to levy such additional assessment of 50 cents per member as they may deem necessary to carry on the work of the Association and provided further that all funds needed for the work of the League shall be raised through the Locals.

### Section 5—Qualifications of Locals.

No Local of the District Association shall be considered to be in good standing until all assessments levied by the District Association have been paid. Locals so in arrears shall not be entitled to representation. Membership fees or assessments levied by the Executive must be remitted to the District Association Secretary at least every three months, and the books of the Central Office shall be taken as the basis on which the standing of Locals shall be decided.

### Section 6—Conventions.

At least one convention shall be held each year. Special Conventions may be called by the Executive at any time or on petition of 20 per cent. of the Locals.

### Section 7.

The officers of this league shall consist of a President and Vice-President both of whom shall be elected at the Annual Convention of the League, and one director to be elected by the delegates from each of the Provincial Constituencies or part thereof contained in the Macleod Federal Constituency, these officers to constitute the Executive of the League, providing however, that when any political constituency has been organized for political action by the U.F.A. locals in the constituency the directors for such constituency shall retire in favor of the elected president of such provincial constituency.

### Section 8—Powers of the Executive.

1. The Executive shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in the Executive or Board of Directors, and the person appointed shall hold office until the next Convention.

2. The Executive may make such rules and regulations for the proper management of the Association's affairs and business not inconsistent with the Constitution as it may deem expedient and amend or

repeal the same, and may from time to time delegate such powers and duties to Local Boards as it may deem advisable, and shall be deemed to be the representative of the Association at all times except when the Convention is in session.

3. The Executive shall have power to appoint and fix the remuneration of a Secretary and a Treasurer, who may not be Directors or Officers of the Association, and delegate to each such duties and powers as it may see fit, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-laws; provided, that it shall be competent for one person to hold both of these offices.

### Section 9. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. **PRESIDENT**—The President shall be, ex-officio, a member of all committees. He shall also submit or cause to be submitted to the Convention, the Directors' report of the affairs of the Association. He shall when present preside at all meetings of the Central Board and the Executive.

2. **VICE-PRESIDENT**—In the absence of the President or in the event of his inability to act, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-President.

3. **DIRECTORS**—The Directors in addition to their duties as members of the Central Board shall have charge of the political educational work in their district. They shall also assist the Executive when called upon in the carrying out of their duties.

4. **SECRETARY**—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings of the Association, the Board and the Executive, and to keep correct minutes of same and to have charge of the correspondence of the Association, relating to all matters as aforesaid.

5. **TREASURER**—The Treasurer shall receive all monies paid to the Association and shall be responsible for the deposit of same in whatever Bank the Executive may order. He shall properly account for funds of the Association, and keep such books as he may be directed.

6. He shall present a full detailed account of receipts and disbursements to the Board, or the Executive, whenever requested by either of them, and shall prepare for submission to the Annual Convention a statement duly audited by an Auditor, of the financial position of the Association.

7. He shall perform all such duties as the Executive may determine.

8. **BONDS**—The Secretary, the Treasurer or the Secretary-Treasurer shall enter into a bond, at the expense of the Association which such security as the Executive shall approve.

### Section 10. QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES

1. Any qualified elector residing in the Macleod Federal Constituency who will subscribe to the recall shall be eligible for nomination, but such nomination shall only be in full force and effect until the next Convention.

2. Any person receiving a nomination at a previous Convention shall be eligible for re-nomination. Nominations shall be made by regularly appointed delegates in Convention.

### Section 11. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Constitution may be amended at any Annual Convention by a two thirds vote of the delegates present, at such Convention, but the notice of such amendment must be in the hands of the secretary at least one full day before the Convention opens.

#### THE ART SHOP

Picture Framing a Specialty  
237 Seventh Ave. W. Calgary, Alberta  
J. W. BOOTH, Prop.  
(Four years with Royal Picture Gallery)  
Phone M 4080

### Election of Officers

The election of officers was the next order of business. Geo. W. Ferris of Nanton, was elected President; J. W. Campbell, of Cayley, Vice-President. The following were elected directors for the Provincial Constituencies: Macleod, W. H. Shield; Claresholm, J. J. Strang; Nanton, J. W. Wilford; Okotoks, Geo. McIrvine; High River, W. B. Thorne; Pincher Creek, Earl Cook. There were no delegates present from the Rocky Mountain constituency.

### Resolutions

Resolution expressing gratification at the conclusion of the war and trusting that the organization would work for the objects for which the war was fought was carried.

Resolution that this convention recommend that after the constituency conventions are held there shall be called a provincial convention for the purpose of unifying the various organizations in the province and to give unanimity and harmony to our work. Carried.

Resolution that this convention recommend that a separate office be formed under the auspices of the U.F.A. for the political organization and that all funds be kept separate from the U.F.A. Carried.

Resolution that the Farmers' Platform as issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture be carefully studied by the various locals clause by clause, with a view to adopting a political platform which will meet with the approval of the agricultural community as a whole. Carried.

A resolution instructing the Executive to take the necessary steps to raise the money to have an education campaign, by sending capable men and women at the earliest possible moment to address the various locals along sound educational lines and to use their best endeavors to have every resident in each district attend such meetings was carried.

A resolution was introduced that a representative from the convention be elected to the directorate of THE ALBERTA NON-PARTISAN, to assist in guiding its policy was brought in. Mr. Ford explained that the N.P.L. at present had the right to elect half the directorate, and the present provisional directorate would be glad to have the convention appoint a representative if desired to help keep the policy of the paper in line with the new movement.

A motion to table the resolution was lost. Mr. Rands expressed the opinion that the convention should take advantage of the opportunity offered to them.

Mr. Fawcett (Macleod): An incorporated company running a newspaper elects its own directorate. It is a courtesy extended to us, but one that legally cannot be extended to us.

A delegate: Don't you think that the editorial policy of this paper would hurt our cause more than it would help it?

Mr. J. McKinney (Claresholm): I have been reading this paper for two years and it has helped the farmers' cause more than anything we have ever had in Western Canada.

Mr. McGlenning explained that this director would only act in an advisory capacity and would have no financial responsibility. Motion lost.

### Push the Movement

Mr. Buckley, President of the N.P.L., invited to speak, said: I feel that this is a very important crisis, not alone in the farmers' movement, but in the Dominion of Canada. None of us realize the extent of the unrest, and if we really meditated upon the unrest the world over, we would do our best to harmonize all elements and try and harness this unrest and make it obedient to our wills to serve humanity. I trust that we will all put our shoulder to the wheel and not try to impress our own ambitions or our own aspirations upon anybody else, but let us be tolerant and patient one with another, because we cannot all see alike. If we are only a little patient we will get on much better. Let me quote these lines:

"There is so much good in the worst of us, And so much bad in the best of us, That it ill becomes any one of us, To find much fault with the rest of us."

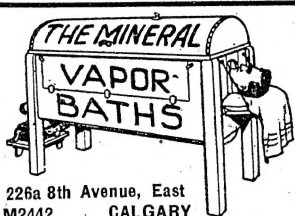
I trust that we have established a precedent of harmony and a get-together spirit that will be an example for every convention that is to come. These are my wishes and I don't know one member of the N.P.L. executive that doesn't agree with this idea, that we should all get together in the majority camp and push this movement for all it is worth.

### Congratulations

A motion was carried for the Macleod U.F.A. Political League to pay the expenses of the convention.

Mr. Sloan congratulated the delegates on a successful convention, and thanked the Town of Macleod for their hospitality. He also thanked the Leavitt Band, on behalf of the convention, for the excellent musical program.

The Leavitt U.F.A. Band, consisting of thirty pieces, enlivened the proceedings on the second day, a collection being taken to defray expenses to Edmonton. A feature was the singing by the members of the band of the song, "Organize, Oh, Organize!" as printed in THE NON-PARTISAN, May 7th issue.



226a 8th Avenue, East  
M2442 CALGARY

### The Cure for Rheumatism

Write For Literature FREE

### THE LETHBRIDGE CONVENTION

The Lethbridge convention was the most discouraging. In its objects as stated in its constitution it accepts all provisions of the constitution of the U.F.A. in so far as not inconsistent with its purpose and in harmony with its object. Now, it had a perfect right to do so of course, but to think that such is political action is a delusion. The U.F.A. constitution strictly forbids political action. But Lethbridge accepts this as their constitution for taking political action.

A thing is not necessarily wise because it is in a muddle; nothing is to be gained by refusing to face the issue and objecting to clear thinking. A district association of the U.F.A. is not a political organization; it is merely an extension of the U.F.A. and as such must be bound by the U.F.A. constitution which forbids political action.

### Mr. Dunham's Viewpoint

Mr. Dunham saw the problem and brought it out clearly from the point of view of practical politics. He said: "I doubt the wisdom of forming a purely farmers' party. We represent here three thousand votes. But when we see that in the very centre of the constituency is a city of twelve or fourteen thousand, with probably double the number of votes we command, as a large number of farmers are not yet organized, we must consider that as a party organization the field is not very bright."

By this Mr. Dunham meant that a farmers' party would be an industrial unit without any political appeal to the masses outside, and as such would be useless in the political field.

The only encouraging feature of the Lethbridge organization is the fact that the people composing it are sincere and that with time they will adjust themselves as conditions demand.

### Officers Elected

President, L. H. Jelliff, Raley; First Vice-President, S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge; Second Vice-President, Mrs. McMullen, Barnwell; Secretary-Treasurer to be appointed by the executive.

Directors: Taber, Thomas S. Martin, of Reliance; Warner, A. H. Stickle, of Milk River; Lethbridge, T. W. Crofts, of Lethbridge; Cardston, Ben Matkin, of Magrath.

### Approval of Soldiers' Bonus

A resolution introduced by Mr. Alex. Fowlie, of Barons, was carried unanimously by the Convention: "That this U.F.A. convention favor the bonus scheme of paying \$2,000 to each returned soldier who has served in France, \$1,500 for service in England and \$1,000 for service in Canada, similar amounts to be paid to the next-of-kin of soldiers who lost their lives.

The Indian wheat crop is estimated at 86,104,000 bushels, compared with 108,664,000 bushels a year ago.

## SATISFACTORY SHOE REPAIRS

DO YOU GET YOUR SHOES REPAIRED O.K., OR ARE THEY ONLY COBBLED UP?

We are Specialists in the Shoe Repair Business. Our Store is equipped with the latest Goodyear Welt Shoe Repairing Machinery. Only skilled machinists are employed and the best materials used. The cost is no more.

THE ONLY STORE IN CALGARY WHERE YOU CAN GET McKAY SEWN SOLES. Consult us about your next pair.

## O. K. SHOE CO.

CALGARY'S LEADING SHOE REPAIRERS

707a FIRST ST. E.

E. T. Arnold, Proprietor

PHONE M 5078

### CLARKE, REGAN & CO.

Law Office, McLeod Block

P.O. Box 927

Edmonton, Alta.



## THE BOW RIVER CONVENTION

The Convention for the Bow River Riding was held in the Paget Hall, Calgary, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3rd and 4th. It was the largest convention yet held, 243 delegates being in attendance, all optimistic for the future and determined that the methods of the past must be discarded and that a new way leading to a new day must be discovered.

The Organized Farmers are in the experimental stage. All knowledge comes by experience. Although in some particulars they may have erred in their sensitive precautions against opening their doors to all these will correct themselves as need demands.

There was nothing new in debate or in deliberation at this Convention. The topics under discussion, and the decisions were exactly as they were at Macleod and Lethbridge. With the two exceptions that the Non-Partisan paper was recommended as the official organ of the political movement for the Province of Alberta, and that candidates for election must be farmers resident in the constituency.

Guy Johnson, of Vulcan, was one of the outstanding figures at the Convention. He led the debate for a democratic instead of a class appeal, and there can be no doubt of the impression he made on the assembly. It is more than likely that after the first contest in the political field the U.F.A. will see the necessity of following Mr. Johnson's advice.

Mr. H. W. Woods addressed the convention, and in a carefully reasoned speech set forth the genesis of the industrial movement, indicated the forces at work in society, and showed the relation of the political effort to the movement as a whole.

Mr. W. Irvine and Mr. Weir also addressed the Convention. Mr. Irvine again explained the difference between "industrial and political action," and stated that provided there were a reasonable number of conventions who were agreed on the principles as set forth by the joint committee report there would be no need for the N.P.L. to exist as the new organization would be able to accomplish all the League had stood for. In wishing Godspeed to the new movement he pointed out that if things went wrong in the future they must blame themselves instead of the politicians as in the past. Government in the near future will be just as good as we have intelligence and moral vision to make it, and that is the only kind of government we want and less than that we are not going to be satisfied with.

Mr. Weir made a splendid impression and his words of practical wisdom, his keen humor, and his spirit of unanimity were greatly appreciated.

Alderman Broatch presented the case of Trades Unionism, and gave the cause and history of the present strike, and asked the farmers what they were going to do about it? The convention responded by passing a resolution backing up the demands of Labor.

O. L. McPherson, of Vulcan, who presided over the convention was elected over Mr. Buckley as President of the Association. Mr. McPherson is well fitted for the position. He is a young and successful farmer, is possessed of a keen and well-informed mind, and is respected highly by the whole constituency.

An encouraging portent for the future was the fact that every point of importance was well threshed out in debate. The delegates for the most part showed an independent spirit and were outspoken

in their remarks, the proceedings being lively and interesting throughout. Messrs. Stewart Galbraith (Lomond), W. D. Trego, (Gleichen), Lieut. Fowle (Barons), Harry Simpson (Hanna), John Glambeck (Queenstown), H. Hunter (Travis), and S. Stevenson (Craigmyle), among others showed ability and keenness.

D. H. Galbraith (Vulcan), acted as Chairman of Committee on Order of Business and J. Higginbotham (Lone Butte) presented the report for Committee on Constitution.

The following is a synopsis of business done:—

The Constitution was practically the same as the Lethbridge constitution, the name selected being "The Bow River District U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association."

A resolution was passed providing for a special convention being called for selection of candidate. Another resolution stipulated that the candidate must be a bona fide farmer resident in the Constituency.

O. L. McPherson, of Vulcan, was elected President of the new organization. Mrs. O. S. Walsh, of Gleichen, is the First Vice-President; L. P. Schooling, of Standard, Second Vice-President. The Directors are as follows:

Mrs. L. Stenberg, of Swallow, for Didsbury; F. A. Morrell, of Duchess, for Bow Valley; H. E. Davies, of Enchant, for Taber; H. D. Leonard, of Tudor, for Gleichen; J. Higginbotham, of Lone Butte, for Hand Hills; W. G. Drummond, of Trochu, for Olds; Guy Johnson, of Vulcan, for Little Bow; S. Washburn, of Vulcan, for High River.

A resolution was carried directing the Executive Committee of the riding, which is made up of the above officers, to appoint a representative on the central provincial executive.

A resolution was passed recommending that arrangements be entered into with THE ALBERTA NON-PARTISAN, and that the convention suggest that this paper be adopted as the official organ.

Another resolution was carried that the Grain Growers' Guide be adopted as the official organ of the farmers' Dominion political movement.

The recommendations of the joint committee of the N.P.L. and U.F.A. were unanimously adopted.

The \$2,000 bonus scheme advocated by the Great War Veterans' Association was endorsed and a further resolution to the Ottawa Government asking that naturalization papers of Americans which had been held up at the request of the United States Government during the war be now put through.

\* \* \*

## FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS NEVER DIE

As an humble citizen deserving only that the rights of all men be conserved, I would urge our farmers and all those who are engaged as producers of wealth, to give serious thought to matters political. Conditions will change but the fundamental truths upon which our government was founded are unchangeable; and if the farmers of to-day are not as capable of protecting and administering it as were those who through suffering and death founded it, then indeed is a government "of the people, by the people, and FOR THE PEOPLE," a failure.

—CHAS. S. BARRETT,  
(Pres. Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.)

A REPLY TO MR. DEACHMAN  
Calgary, June 3, 1919

Editor, NON-PARTISAN:—  
Kindly permit me to use a limited space, to reply briefly to Mr. Deachman's criticism in your last issue.

Mr. Deachman very bitterly accuses me of forgetting the idle rich in my article on the remedy for poverty. Forgetting this class of undesirables was farthest from my intentions, but I believe in beginning to get rid of a curse by cutting out the root, first.

The idle rich, the grafters, the sharks, the selfish and arrogant rulers of society and politics, to-day, thrive and exist, because they are able to buy, bargain for, use and direct the votes of the imbeciles at the other end of the human gamut.

If we would lift up the standards of human intelligence by forbidding the increase in the numbers of criminals, insane, imbeciles, this process would eliminate the idle rich and their privileges.

If you try to do away with the privileges of the rich and selfish under present social and economic conditions, as fast as you curtail these privileges, just so fast will the rich and idle go out and buy up and bargain for, other millions of votes and other volumes of political support from among those who have not the intelligence or character to stand up and be men.

You are merely starting at the top branches to cut down the tree of economic wrong.

So, it seems to be impossible to educate or legislate the imbeciles and criminals into intelligent, honest human factors in society, the only other way to eliminate the idle rich and their privileges, is to remove from society the political power which this class uses to perpetuate its reign,—namely, the poor imbecile who will not or cannot think.

—BERT HUFFMAN.

## JUST SO!

The farming class does the hardest work and gets proportionately the smallest return.

While You are  
in Calgary

Look over our used car bargains; our plan will please you.

Terms to Suit

CALGARY AUTO CLEARING HOUSE

Opposite St. Regis Hotel

## E. B. Curlette

Photographer

Also Picture Framing

Studio--111 8th Ave. W.

Established 1900 Phone M2345

## Vulcanizing

We are the largest and most reliable in Alberta for tire Repairing and Retreading.

**Jacobson Tire Co.**

Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat  
"Jacobson's Retreading Pays"

When in Town  
Eat at The

**Vale Cafe**

Opp. C.P. R. Depot

Under New  
Management



Ten, \$100 fully paid Shares in  
Alberta Flour Mills for sale by dis-  
count as I need cash for business.

Box 8, Alberta Non Partisan  
410 Leeson & Lineham Bldg. CALGARY

### A WORD TO MEMBERS

Our members in the ridings of the coming U.F.A. Conventions should see that the report of the U.F.A. and N.P.L. joint committee are discussed and adopted. These recommendations form the basis of unity in the future. The N.P.L. is "carrying on" and after the conventions are concluded will decide on its future course of action.

Outside contributors will understand omission of their matter through disruption of postal service. We have not gone with the crowd to "scab" for our mail.

"The future belongs to the people."

Those anxious to secure J. S. Woodsworth of Vancouver, as a speaker at meetings during July should write at once to the Secretary, Non-Partisan Office. Mr. Woodsworth is touring the Prairie Provinces and has a variety of subjects to speak on.

"The Convention Reports are of importance to YOU."

### THE FATHER OF CAPITAL

The belief that capital employs labor is a complete delusion. Capital is a dead thing. Labor is a live thing. That which is dead cannot employ the living. It is labor which employs or uses capital. Capital itself produces nothing. Without labor continually employing it, that which is already in existence would decay and rot, and finally disappear. Raw material is of no use for industry in its original state and position. It has to be dug out, and transported, and work on—by labor. Tools, machines, factories, railways, are all used by Labor to produce wealth. All Capital is produced by Labor.

—R. B. Suthers.

### Farm Lands and Stock Ranches

We have complete listings of lands, raw and improved for sale. We also have stock ranches in the foothill for sale.

**De Roussy & Filteau**

3-4 Lineham Block 102 8th Avenue, West,  
CALGARY

Education and propaganda in their most intense form will be the weapons of the future. Get armed, Mr. Farmer.

## For Better Results

Consult Our Books on

**GARDENING, POULTRY,  
FARM MANUALS, ETC.**

**LINTON BROS.**

120-122 8th Ave. E. M6441

When in Calgary visit—

**THE  
ENGLISH AUCTION MART**

W. TURNER, Prop.

**Auctioneer and Valuer**

207a 7th Ave. E. Calgary, Alta.  
The Mart for New and Second-hand Furniture  
at reasonable prices.

Auction Sales held every week

Farm and House Auction Sales a Specialty  
**Phone M 7946**

## Mr. Farmer!

We wish to call your attention to our prices and the quality of our  
**Harness and Saddlery Goods**

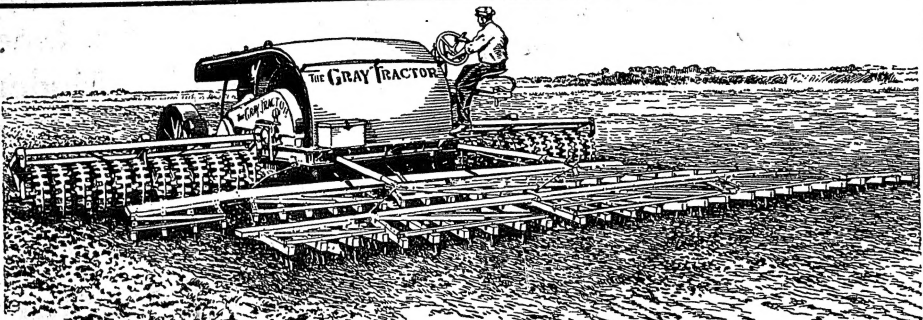
Come and examine them. We guarantee satisfaction.

**EASTERN HARNESS SHOP**

413 Eighth Avenue, East  
Phone M5468 Calgary

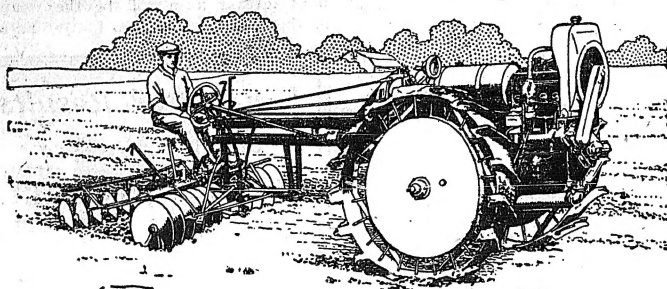
The  
Tractor  
with the  
wide drive  
Drum.  
**18-36**

Square Gears  
and  
Hyatt Bearings  
throughout.



Built for the Man Who Wants Good Machinery

**M. D. PEEVER & CO. 24 Mason & Risch Block, Calgary**



## MOLINE VISIBLE TRACTOR

1 H.P. on Draw Bar for every 169 lbs. weight—That is the Salina Test.

Weighs less per sq. inch than a 1300 lb. horse.

Sold as 9-18, tests 20-26. It does the work on the farm ordinarily done by 3 men and 3 4-horse teams.

If you find wages high—this is your remedy.

**General Supplies Limited**

122 11th Ave. West

CALGARY

**F. J. TURNER**  
CONTRACTOR

104 7th Ave W., CALGARY

Consult me before building that house.

*Alterations and repairs*

## Wanted: FOWL

Special prices paid for Young Chickens.

**Sam Sheinin** CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET

Canadian Food Control License No. 9-8181

# Calgary Exhibition

June 28th to July 5th

*Presents an Exceptional Opportunity  
for Recreation and Instruction*

THE BEST EXHIBITS AND ATTRACTIONS

*Including:*

SOUSA and his Band.

Passenger Carrying and Stunt Flying by Capt. Fred McColl, D.S.O., M.C. with Bar, D.F.C., of Calgary, and Capt. W. May, D.F.C., of Edmonton.

Excellent Vaudeville. Horse and Auto Races.

New Concrete Grand Stand and Cattle Building.

Reduced Passenger Rates from Alberta and Saskatchewan Points, also B.C. East of Nelson and Golden.

PRIZE LIST NOW READY—ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 13th

*President:*

E. J. DEWEY

*Manager:*

E. L. RICHARDSON

"The Company with a Record"

## Great North Insurance

CO.

Fire, Automobile  
Hail and Live Stock

Farmers, why send your money out of the Province? Why not keep it at Home? And by placing your Insurance with a company whose head office is in Calgary, get prompt service and help also to develop your Home Province.

See our local agent or write Head Office—

205 Oddfellows' Block, Calgary, Alta., or the Empire Financiers Ltd., 307 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

Prompt Adjustment and Payment of Losses

Agents Wanted

W. J. WALKER, J. T. NORTH,  
Pres. and Mgr. Secretary.

For

Best  
Repairs

Quick  
Service

Good  
Workmanship  
Moderate  
Prices

—Farmers—

Bring Your Car to

## Calgary Auto Repair Shop

523 7th Ave. West

Opposite Court House and Land Titles Office

Phone M3011

FORD AND CHEVROLET SPECIALISTS